

POMPOWSKI, Tadeusz; KOWALCZYK, Jerzy; SON CZUN-JEN

Application of water and organic liquids containing solutions  
in paper ionophoresis. Separation of ferrous, ferrous and  
cupric ions. Chem anal 8 no.5:719-724 '63.

1. Department of Technical Analysis, Polytechnic, Gdansk.

S/081/62/000/006/030/117  
B171/B101

AUTHORS: Pompowski, Tadeusz, Kowalczyk, Jerzy, Siemianowska, Irena

TITLE: Utilization of paper electrophoresis for separation of potassium, rubidium, and cesium ions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 124, abstract 6D55 (Chem. analit. (Polska), v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 393-398)

TEXT: In order to separate  $K^+$ ,  $Rb^+$ , and  $Cs^+$ , electrophoresis on no. 4 Whatman paper, in solutions of hydrochloric, lactic, and formic acids, or in mixtures of HCl and  $C_6H_5OH$ , has been used. Optimum conditions for separation are: 0.1 N HCl, with 1.2 %  $C_6H_5OH$ , and a potential gradient of 12.5 v/cm. To detect spots,  $NaPb[Co(NO_2)_6]$  was used. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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POMPOWSKI, Tadeusz

POLAND

STASZEWSKI, Rafal, dr inż.; POMPOWSKI, Tadeusz, prof. dr.

Department of Technical Analysis and Goods Science, Gdansk  
Polytechnic (Katedra Analizy Technicznej i Towaroznawstwa  
Politechniki, Gdansk-Wrzesnia) (for both)

Warsaw, Chemia ogólna, No 6, November-December 1965,  
pp 1123-1128.

"Proper surface measurement by the heat desorption method."

POLAND

POMPOWSKI, Tadeusz, prof. dr inz; TROKOWICZ, Jan, dr inz.

Department of Technical Analysis, Polytechnic (Katedra Analizy Technicznej  
i Towaroznawstwa Politechniki), Gdansk - (for both).

Warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 6, November-December 1965, pp 1211-1215.

"Determination of gold in copper concentrates by spectrophotometric method."

POMPROWICZ, S.

Sources for financing in the Polish capital investment system. Pt.3.  
Wlad naft 11 [i.e.9] no.2:45-47 F '63.

POMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Changes and principles of financing capital investments of state-owned units in the central economic plan since 1964. Wiad naft 11 no.2:45-47 F '65.

POMPROWICZ, S.

Financing resources in the Polish investment system. Pt.2.  
Wlad naft 9 no.1:20-21 Ja '63.

POMPROWICZ, St.

Finance sources in the Polish capital investment system.  
Pt.3. Wiad naft 9 no.7/8:185-187 J1-Ag '63.



**POMPROWICZ, St.**

Financing resources in the Polish capital investment system.  
Pt. 3. Wiad part 11 [ i.e. 9] no.3:68-70 Mr '63.

POMPRONICZ, Stanislaw

Specification of capital investments for the petroleum industry as provided by the proper standards. Wlad naft 10 no.4:97-98 Ap '64

POMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Specification of capital investments for the petroleum industry  
as provided by proper standards. Wiad naft 10 no. 5:121-123  
My '64.

PCMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Capital investment purposes in the petroleum industry as  
provided in the investment planning draft for 1964-1965.  
Wlad naft 9 no.10:232-233 0 '63.

POMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Problems of continued improving the system of financing  
capital investments. Wlad naft 10 no. 1: 18-19 Ja '64.

POMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Problem of a further system for financing capital investments.  
Wiad naft 10 no.12:277-278 D '64.

POMPROWICZ, Stanislaw

Further improvement of the financing system of capital investments. Wiad naft 9 no.11:260-263 N°63.

KARPOV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; POMRESHOVA, K.V., red.

[Sealing devices for turbomachines] Uplotnitel'nye ustroistva  
turbomashin. Leningrad, 1965. 21 p. (MIRA 18:8)



SOV/126-8-2-4/26

**AUTHORS:** Tomilov, G.S., Mikheyev, M.N. and Pomukhin, M.F.

**TITLE:** Magnetic Properties of Steels as a Basis for Magnetic Structural Analysis

**PERIODICAL:** Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 2, pp 176 - 181 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The principles of magnetic analysis for controlling structural changes during heat treatment of steels are well known. As troostite or pearlite are formed from martensite, there is a steady decrease in the coercive strength, as in hardness. However, tempering certain steels in the temperature range 200 - 600 °C results in a steady decrease in hardness but not in magnetic properties. Two steels were therefore investigated - ShKh15 (1.0% C, 1.5% Cr, 0.3% Mn and 0.3% Si) and 40KhN (0.4% C, 0.6% Cr, 0.6% Mn, 0.25% Si, 1.10% Ni). Figure 1 shows the changes in coercive strength ( $H_c$ ), magnetic saturation ( $I_s$ ), hardness ( $R_c$ ) and electrical resistance ( $\rho$ ) for ShKh15 with temperature. With

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**Magnetic Properties of Steels as a Basis for Magnetic Structural Analysis**

increase in tempering temperature  $R_c$  and  $\rho$  decrease steadily but  $H_c$  has a maximum at 500 - 525 °C.

Similar curves are obtained for 40KhN (Figure 2). It is shown, however, that the observation temperature is important. If  $H_c$  is measured at a temperature greater than 220 (Curie temperature for carbides) there is a maximum  $H_c$  at a tempering temperature of about 400 °C and then a steady decrease. This confirms Kondorskiy's theory that the maximum  $H_c$  when measured at room

temperature corresponding to a tempering temperature of 500 - 550 °C is caused by carbides. Thus, if measurements are carried out at 220 °C or slightly higher, good control

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**Magnetic Properties of Steels as a Basis for Magnetic Structural Analysis**

of quality can be obtained for articles made from tempered martensite.

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 14 references, of which 13 are Soviet and 1 English.

**ASSOCIATION:** Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

**SUBMITTED:** October 13, 1958

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25(6)

SOV/32-25-4-28/71

AUTHORS:

Tomilov, G. S., Mikheyev, M. N., Pomukhin, M. F., Utkina, V. A.

TITLE:

Magnetic Method for the Quality Control of the Thermal Treatment of Bearing Parts (Magnitnyy metod kontrolya kachestva termicheskoy obrabotki podshipnikovykh detaley)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 448-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The influence of the primary structure of bearing parts (made of steel ShKh 15) on the magnetic properties, the structure and hardness after hardening, was tested. Steel rolls (diameter = 23 mm, height = 20 mm) and samples with the dimensions 10 x 10 x 65 mm were used for the tests. By different preliminary treatment (Table) 4 groups of primary structures were obtained from the heterogeneous coarse-grained perlite to the laminar perlite. The electric diagram of the device for determining the coercive force and for magnetizing ball and roller bearings (Fig 1), as well as the diagrams of the correlation between hardness and coercive force of the steel ShKh 15 in the primary state (Fig 2), and the coercive force after oil hardening at different temperatures (Fig 3) (for the two types of structure mentioned above), as well as a schematic representation (Fig 4) on the possibility of separating the good products from the

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scrap after hardening, are given. In connection with the latter, a diagram of comparison between the coercive force and quality of residual austenite in the sample rolls, on one hand, and the microstructure and hardness after hardening, on the other, is shown (Fig 5). The test results show that even a 100% quality control of the hardening for hardness or coercive force approves a wide range of the primary structure "as good products". The most reliable quality control of hardening by the magnetic method can only be attained by a simultaneous determination of the saturation magnetization and the coercive force. The greatest effect of the continuous tests with magnetic differential devices for the quality control of hardening by the method of two magnetic characteristics can be expected by an automation of the process of thermal treatment and of the controlling method. The fact - not very important for industry - that at a hardening temperature above 950° and a prolonged hardening time a great increase in magnetization arises, is due to an impoverishment in carbon (Fig 6). The described method can also be applied to other types of steel, rich in carbon, the magnetic and mechanical properties of which vary with the hardening temperature and dis-

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SOV/32-25-4-28/71

Magnetic Method for the Quality Control of the Thermal Treatment of Bearing Parts

version of the primary structure, in analogy with the steel ShKh 15. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR i Sverdlovskiy podshipnikovyy zavod GPZ-6 (Institute of Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Sverdlovsk Factory of Bearings GPZ-6)

Carã 3/3

ACC NR: AP7006051

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/001/0086/0089

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, L. D.; Pomukhin, M. F.; Tomilov, G. S.; Utkina, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metalov AN SSSR);  
Sverdlovsk Bearing Plant (Sverdlovskiy podshipnikovyy zavod)

TITLE: Some features of nondestructive magnetic quality control of quenched and tempered roller bearing made of ShKh15 and ShKh15SG steels

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 1, 1965, 86-89

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, roller bearing, tempering

ABSTRACT: The magnetic method for quality control of hardened roller bearing from measurements of two magnetic properties, magnetization and coercive force, has been successfully used at the GPZ-6 plant (State Bearing Plant No 6) since 1954.

The method is based on the fact that a knowledge of the parameter  $A_p$ , which is proportional to the coercive force  $H_c$ , makes possible rejection for underheating and low hardness, while a knowledge of the parameter  $A_s$ , which is related to the magnetization in a field of about 500 Oe, permits rejection for overheating (large amount of residual austenite, large acicular martensite).

The first and most reliable form of quality control of tempering is as follows: For each actual part, on the basis of the indications of the apparatus, a determination is made of  $A_s$  and  $A_p$  after quenching, and

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UDC: 620.179.14

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$\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_p$  after tempering. Then, from the differences  $\Lambda_s - \alpha_s$  and  $\Lambda_p - \alpha_p$ , it is possible to make a reliable judgement of the quality of tempering without resorting to additional comparisons with hardness. Many years of using the method has shown the following: 1) the rejection limits  $\alpha_{\max_p}$  and  $\alpha_{\min_p}$ , for each concrete type of part, are quite stable although they depend on the original structure and chemical composition of the steel. 2) In a number of comparatively rare cases, the "indefiniteness" of the limits  $\alpha_{\max_p}$  and  $\alpha_{\min_p}$  has been so large that it was completely impossible to sort out the parts according to values of  $\alpha_p$ . In this case, the parts with  $HRC \leq 50$ , as a rule, had troostite in the structure. Such a wide uncertainty in the rejection limits with troostite present in the structure could be accounted for in this case either by poor quenching of the parts (rejection for "underheating" or for "low hardness"), or by large "fluctuations" of the original structure.

To make a comparison between the magnetic properties of well and poorly quenched parts after normal tempering, we quenched rollers made of ShKh15SG steel from different temperatures followed by tempering all the rollers at  $150^\circ$  for 4 hours. The magnetic properties were measured on a differential magnetic apparatus both after quenching ( $\Lambda_s$ ,  $\Lambda_p$ ), and after tempering ( $\alpha_s$ ,  $\alpha_p$ ). Not less than 10 rollers were quenched from each temperature.

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ACC NR: AP7006051

Although, after quenching, the difference in coercive force of normally quenched parts and parts quenched with insufficient heating to troostite was large enough for confident rejection of the underheated parts, it nevertheless practically disappears after normal tempering, while the difference in structure and hardness remains. This result confirms the fact that in quality control of the heat treating bearing parts it is absolutely necessary to have separate quality control of quenching and tempering.

The lack of a reliable check on the quality of the original structure (after annealing) not only interferes with the technology of quenching, but at the same time introduces a large amount of confusion in magnetic quality control of quenching and subsequent tempering of parts. If 100% control of the original structure has not been carried out, it is necessary, in magnetic quality control of quenching, to take into account both the lower and upper limit  $\alpha_{max}$  of the coercive force. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 3/3

MIKHRYEV, M.N.; TOMILOV, G.S.; POMUKHIN, M.F.; RZYANKIN, K.G.; UTKINA,  
V.A.

Magnetic control of the hardening and tempering of ball and roller  
bearing parts. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:549-555 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR i Sverdlovskiy gosudarstven-  
nyy podshipnikovyy zavod.  
(Steel--Heat Treatment) (Magnetic instruments) (Bearings (Machinery))

VASIL'YEVA, I.D.; POMUKHIN, M.F.; TOMILOV, G.S.; VIKINA, V.A.

Some characteristics of nondestructive magnetic testing of the quality of temper hardening of antifriction bearing parts made of ShKh15 and ShKh15SG steels. Defektoskopiia no.1:86-89 '85. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Overdlovskiy pozhiznennyi zavod.

PETROV, K.M.; DYAKONOV, V.I.; FADEYEV, I.G.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; KRYUKOV, L.G.;  
 Primali uchastiye: PASTUKHOV, A.I.; SHISHKINA, N.I.;  
 PAZDNIKOVA, T.S.; CHIRKOVA, S.N.; KAREL'SKAYA, T.A.;; LOPTEV, A.A.;  
 DZEM'YAN, S.K.; ISUPOV, V.F.; BELYAKOV, A.I.; GUDOV, V.I.;  
 SUKHM'AN, L.Ya.; SLESAREV, S.G.; GOLOVANOV, M.M.; GLAGOLENKO, V.V.;  
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 UTKINA, V.A.; MANEVICH, L.G.

Vacuum treatment of alloyed open hearth steel. Stal' 22 no.2:113-  
 117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

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 (for Isupov, Belyakov, Gudov, Sukhman, Slesarev, Golovanov,  
 Glagolenko, Isupova, Zyablitseva, Kamenskaya). 3. 6-y Gosudar-  
 stvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (for Pomukhin, Utkina, Manevich).  
 (Steel--Metallurgy)  
 (Vacuum metallurgy)

POMUKHIN, V. P.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Experimental-theoretical foundation of increasing the between-repairs periods of diesels of fishing trawlers." Leningrad, 1961. 19 pp; with diagrams; (Leningrad Inst of Water Transport); 170 copies; free; (KL, 10-61 sup, 217)

POMUKHIN, Vladimir Petrovich; SEMENOV, I.M., inzh.-korablestroitel',  
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N.I., tekhn.red.

[Increasing the intervals between engine repairs of fishing  
trawlers] Ob uvelichenii mezhremontnykh periodov dvigatelei  
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POMUS, B.I.

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POKSHISHEVSKIY, V.V.; POMUS, I.M.; RYAZANTSEV, S.N.;  
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POMUS, M. I.

Problemy i perspektivy Baikal'skogo vodnogo transporta. Ozero Baikal, Kak vodnyiput'.  
/The problems and prospects for Baikal water transportation. Lake Baikal, as a waterway/.  
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KAMANIN, L.G., otv. red.; LIKHANOV, B.N., otv. red.; GERASIMOV,  
I.P., akademik, red. Prinimali uchastiye: ABRAMOV, L.S., red.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S., red.; POMUS, M.I., red.;

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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.

POMUS, M. I.

Problemy i perspektivy Baikal'skogo vodnogo transporta. Vodnyi put' po ozeru Baikalu, kak transitnyi put' v Lenskii bassein. /The problems and prospects of Baikal water transportation. The waterway on lake Baikal, as a transit route into Lena basin/. (Zhizn' Buriatii, 1930, no. 5-6, p. 7-42). DLC: DK771.B8Z5

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POMUS, M. I.

Transportnye problemy Buriat-Mongol'skoi ASSR vo vtoroi piatiletke. Rol' avtomobil' nogo transporta. [Transport problems of Buriat-Mongolian ASSR in the second five-year plan. The role of auto-transportation]. (In Problemy Buriat-Mongol'skoi ASSR. Moskva, 1935, p. 295-307, map). DLC: DK771.B8K6 1934

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POMUS, M. I.

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SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part 1, 1951, Uncl.

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4. Geology and Geography
7. Kuznetsk Basin, M. N. Kolobkov. (Outline of the Economics of the Kuznetsk Coal Basin, Novosibirsk Regional Press, 1947)  
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9. [REDACTED] Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953. Unclassified.




1. POMUS, M. I.
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4. Geology and Geography
7. Cities of the Kuznetsk Basin, K. I. Spidchenko.  
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Press, 1947,) Reviewed by M. I. Pomus, Sov. Kniga,  
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*POMUS, M.I.*

GROGPR'YEV, A.A., akademik, redaktor; VASYUTIN, V.F., professor, redaktor;  
POMUS, M.I., redaktor

[Komi-Permyak National Area] Komi-Permiatskii natsional'nyi okrug.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1948. 431 p. [Microfilm]  
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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Komi-Permyak National Area)

1. POMUS, M. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. Steppes of Siberia. By A. V. Kuminova and Ye. V. Vandakurova. (Now Siberian Regional Press, 1949). Reviewed by M. I. Pomus. V. V. Reverdatte (editor). Sov. Kniga, No. 3, 1950.

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POMUS, M. I.

Jan 53

USSR/Geography - Angara Dam

"Angara Dam," M. I. Pomus, Cand Geog Sci

Nauka i Zhizn', No 1, pp 33-35

Discusses project under construction which will utilize the power resources of the Angara River as base for cheap electrical power.. Mentions area as a local source of raw aluminum and for the development of chemical, mineral, etc., industries.

265 T 53

POMUS, M.I.

Natural conditions and ways for the further development of agriculture of the  
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(Kulunda Steppe--Agriculture) (Agriculture--Kulunda Steppe)  
(Kulunda Steppe--Hydrology) (Hydrology--Kulunda Steppe)

POKUS, M.I. [reviewer]; PANADIADI, A.D. [author].

"Baraba lowland (nature, economy, and prospects for development)." A.D.  
Panadiadi. Reviewed by M.I. Pokus. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no. 6:74-77 N-D  
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POMUS, Moisey Isaakovich; USPENSKAYA, N.V., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G.,  
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[Altai of the steppes; geographical survey] Stepnoi Altai; geografi-  
cheskii obzor. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1954. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe  
obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani.  
Ser. 3, no.31) (MLRA 7:8)  
(Altai Territory)

Pomus, M. I.

USSR/Scientists - Economic geography

Card 1/1      Pub. 45 - 12/15

Authors        : Buyanovskiy, M. S.; Dolgoplov, K. V.; Dumitrashko, N. V.;  
Kamanin, L. G.; Kravchenko, D. V.; Meyerson, E. I.; Odud, A. L.;  
Pomus, M. I.; Rostovtsev, M. I.; Ryazantsev, S. N.; Fedorova, Ye. F.;  
and others

Title          : Pavel Georgiyevich Ozhevskiy

Periodical    : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 5, 88 - 89, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract      : In noting the recent death of Pavel Georgiyevich Ozhevskiy the life  
history and work of this specialist in economic geography is re-  
called. Ozhevskiy was the oldest collaborator of the Geographic  
Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He devoted  
himself mostly to the economic aspects of geography.

Institution:        .....

Submitted:         .....

Pomus, M. I.

USSR/ Geography - Depth soundings

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 9/16

Authors : Pomus, M. I.

Title : First soundings of the depth of Lake Baikal

Periodical : Izv. AN SSR. Ser. geog. 6, 84 - 87, Nov - Dec 1954

Abstract : A synopsis is presented of researches made of published accounts of exploration of the world's deepest body of water, Lake Baikal. The explorations date back to 1798 when figures for depth and maps of the lake began to appear. Twenty-eight soundings were made by one group alone, five of which showed depths of over 1,000 meters, one reaching to 1,238 meters. Nine Russian and Soviet references (1871 - 1951). Map.

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR, Geographic Institute

Submitted: .....



PONUS, Moisey Isaakovich; USPENSKAYA, N.V., redaktor; DMITRIYEVA,  
N.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Western Siberia; a geographical survey] Zapadnaia Sibir';  
geograficheskii obzor. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955. 38 p.  
(Vsesoiusnoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniui politicheskikh  
i nauchnykh znani, Ser. 3, no. 10) (MLRA 8:7)  
(Siberia, Western--Geography)

Pomus, M. I.

USSR/ Geography - Economic geography

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 13/18

Authors : Pomus, M. I.

Title : Synopsis of the distribution of Soviet industry

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 1, 102 - 105, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : A review is made of the book, "Synopsis of the Distribution of Soviet Industry", by R. S. Livshits, published under the auspices of the Institute of Economy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by the State Political Publishing Office, and containing 360 pages. The book shows the historical shifting and the present location of the industries that have to do with the economic life of the country.

Institution : Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Economy

Submitted : .....

POMUS, MOISEY ISAAKOVICH

19N/5  
621.8  
.P7

ZAPADNAYA SIBIR : (EKONOMIKO-GRAFICHESKAYA KHARAKTERISTIKA)  
(WESTERN SIBERIA) MOSKVA, GEOGRAFGIZ, 1956.

643 P. ILLUS., MAPS.

AT HEAD OF TITLE: AKADEMIYA NAUK SSSR. INSTITUT GEOGRAFI I.

"LITERATURA": P. 624-(641)

POMUS, M.I.

Problems of geography at the tenth scientific meeting of the Western  
Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv.AN  
SSSR.Ser.geog. no.4:158-160 J1-Ag '56. (MLBA 9:10)  
(Siberia, Western--Natural resources)

POMUS, M.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

Rivers and electric power stations ("Story of great rivers." M.Davydov,  
M.TSunts. Reviewed by M.I.Pomus). Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.4:59-60 Ap '56.  
(Hydroelectric power)(Davydov. M.)(TSunts, M.) (MIRA 9:7)

POMUS, M.I. (Moskva)

Natural resources of Altai ("Nature and natural resources of the  
Altai Territory." N.Kambalev. Reviewed by M.I. Pomus). Priroda 45  
no.9:120-121 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Altai Territory--Natural resources) (Kambalev, N.)

*POHUS, M.I.*  
POHUS, M.I.

~~Leading features of the West Siberian economic region. Izv. AN SSSR.~~  
Ser. geog. no. 4:38-49 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.  
(Siberia, Western--Geography, Economic)

Call Nr: 297

Ponomarev, Moisey Isaakovich, Candidate of Geographical Sciences

Puti razvitiya khozyaystva Sibiri (Aspects of Siberian Economic Development) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye" 1957. 31 p.  
(Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya VIII, 1957, no. 30) 48,500 copies printed.

Ed: Uspenskaya, N.V.; Tech. Ed.: Gubin, M.I.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this book is to acquaint the reader with the natural wealth of Siberia and with the political and economic development resulting from the five-year plans.

COVERAGE: The author describes the development of Siberia covering such fields as the heavy industries, mining, transportation, agriculture, oil refining, forestry, fur production, water-power and heat-power stations, educational opportunities, etc. In particular he points out the significance of nonferrous metallurgy and the growth of aluminum production in Central and Eastern Siberia. Vinter, A.V., Academician, is mentioned.

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Call Nr: 297

Aspects of Siberian Economic Development (cont)

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Siberia - Land of Immeasurable Wealth

Development of Siberia in Accordance With the Sixth Five-Year Plan and During the Subsequent Years

8

Siberia - Most Important USSR Base in Developing Electric Energy, Coal Mining and Oil Refining

11

Siberia - the Important Metallurgical Base

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Industrial Setup in Siberia

22

Utilization of Forest Wealth and Water Reservoirs

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Main Lines of Transportation in Siberia	28
Economic Areas and Industrial Centers	30
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	
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Pomus, M. [13]

POMUS, M.

"Izvestiia" [Bulletin] of the Omsk Branch of the Geographical  
Society of the U.S.S.R., no.1, 1956. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 89  
no.6:555-557 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Omsk--Geography--Periodicals)

POMUS, M.I.

Study of Soviet cities from the point of view of economic geography.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.1:129-133 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.  
(Cities and towns)  
(Geography, Economic)

SOV-25-58-8-50/61

AUTHOR: Pomus, M., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: **For Scientists and for Practical Workers (Uchenym i praktikam)**

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 8, pp 73-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Siberia, and in particular its southern and western parts, has become one of the largest agricultural regions of the USSR. During 1957, over 27,000,000 ha were cultivated. During the last 4 years, 8,000,000 ha of virgin soil have been cultivated. Western Siberia alone now yields 20 % of USSR grain, and a further rise of agriculture in Siberia is planned by the Soviet Government. According to preliminary calculations, the production of grain will increase one and a half times. The realization of this far-reaching program depends on the proper utilization of the soil's natural properties and on a good knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the different zones, districts and localities. The work of **Corresponding Member** of VASKhNIL, K.P. Gorshenin, "The Soils of the Southern Part of Siberia" (from the Urals to the Baykal) is of great scientific and practical significance in this connection.

Card 1/2

For Scientists and for Practical Workers

SOV-25-58-B-50/61

K.P. Gorshenin for many years has been head of the Chair of Soil Science of the Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Omsk Agricultural Institute imeni S.M. Kirov). The article also contains a review of the above book.

1. Agriculture--Siberia

Card 2/2

KOMAR, I.V.; POMUS, M.I.; RYAZANTSEV, S.N.; KONSTANTINOV, O.A., red.

[Planning in a province; materials for the 3d Congress of the  
Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R.] O vmutrioblastnom  
raionirovani; materialy k III s"ezdu Geograficheskogo ob-  
shchestva Soiuza SSR. Leningrad, Geogr. ob-vo SSSR, 1959. 13 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Economic zoning)

DULOV, V.I., prof., doktor istoricheskikh nauk; MORACHEVSKAYA, Ye.N.,  
starshiy bibliograf; SEYFULIN, Kh.M., kand.istoricheskikh nauk;  
SHAKHUNOVA, P.A., kand.geograf.nauk, ~~POMIS, M.I.~~ otv.red.;  
DUBOVIKOVA, G.F., red.izd-va; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Bibliography of the Tuva Autonomous Province, 1774-1958] Biblio-  
grafiia Tuvinskoi avtonomnoi oblasti, 1774-1958 gg. Moskva,  
1959. 164 p.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh  
sil. Sektor seti spetsial'nykh bibliotek. 2. Irkutskiy  
universitet (for Dulov). 3. Sektor seti spetsial'nykh bibliotek  
AN SSSR (for Morachevskaya). 4. Tuvinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut yazyka, literatury i istorii (for Seyfulin). 5. Sovet po  
izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Shakhunova).  
(Bibliography--Tuva Autonomous Province)



SOV/10-59-1-6/32

AUTHORS: Krotov, V.A., Pomus, M.I., and Rikhter, G.D.

TITLE: The Development of Productive Forces Under the Seven Year Plan (Razvitiye proizvoditel'nykh sil v semi-letnem plane) Means of the Development of Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia (Puti razvitiya proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 52-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article outlines the tasks confronting the geographers in connection with the planned development of Eastern Siberia under the seven year plan. These tasks include: 1) intensification of the study of unassessed natural resources; 2) taking an inventory of known resources; 3) the study of permafrost; 4) the working out of the seismic and geo-industrial subdivisions of the area; 5) the preparation of maps of soils; 6) the compilation of a 1 : 1,000,000 geological map of Eastern Siberia and a

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SOV/10-59-1-6/32

The Development of Productive Forces Under the Seven Year Plan;  
Means of the Development of Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia

series of geomorphological, hydrological, geo-industrial survey maps of all Eastern Siberia; 7) the further explorations of agro-climatic and soil-botanical factors, etc. As the background of these tasks, the article delineates the principal points of the proposed development that calls upon Eastern Siberia to become the Soviets principal producer of timber, furs, hydro-electric power, coal and non-ferrous metals, and one of the largest producers of iron, metal products, chemical products and synthetic plastics. Eastern Siberia's assessed deposits of coal reach over six trillion tons (70% of the total Soviet deposits). The area of forests has an expanse of 338,000,000 hectares. The already-known deposits of iron ore are estimated at 5.3 billion tons. Eastern Siberia has 50% of Soviet hydroelectric resources or over 90 billion kw of potential energy. It has some of the USSR's largest

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The Development of Productive Forces Under the Seven Year Plan;  
Means of Development of Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia

deposits of nickel, cobalt, mica, molybdenum, lead, tungsten, gold, diamonds, asbest, graphite, magnesite, talc, alumina, salt and other minerals. The cost-price of electric power produced by hydropower plants on the Angara and Yenisey rivers is expected to be three times cheaper than produced by power centers on the Volga. Brown coal from open coal pits at Krasnoyarsk is five times cheaper than coal from the Donetsk Basin and three times cheaper than coal from the Kuznetsk Basin. Its cast iron and aluminum are also expected to be the cheapest. On account of their low cost-price, such East Siberian products can bear the rather expensive transportation prices. The authors mention quite a few new industrial, transportation, mining and other projects, and outline in general the contours of new industrial-economic districts, and other data pertaining to the proposed transformation of Eastern

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SOV/10-59-1-6/32

The Development of Productive Forces Under the Seven Year Plan;  
Means of Development of Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia

Siberia into a huge and complex economic unit. They note the difficulties and the auspicious conditions. A series of regional conferences on the development of the productive forces of Eastern Siberia was crowned in August 1958, by a conference in Irkutsk, convoked by the AS of the USSR, the State Planning Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. It was attended by representatives from party-soviet-planning and economic organizations. Over 8,000 scientists and specialists from various branches of the national economy participated in the conferences, which assessed the techno-economic resources of Eastern

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SOV/10-59-1-6/32

The Development of Productive Forces Under the Seven Year Plan;  
Means of Development of Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia  
Siberia, and laid down a concrete program of action.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography  
of the AS USSR) Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR  
(Eastern-Siberian Branch of the AS USSR)

Card 5/5

SOV/10-59-5-6/25

AUTHOR: Pomus, M.I.

TITLE: Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 49-58

ABSTRACT: The author stresses the ever increasing importance of West Siberia in the economic life of the nation. Industrial production of West Siberia is over 5% of the global Soviet industrial production. Its global industrial production of 1956 increased 6.3 times in comparison with 1940. West Siberia produced 20% (1956) of all cereal reserves of the USSR, or 1/3 of the whole RSFSR production. As compared with 1939, the population of West Siberia increased by 24% by 1959 (compared with a 9.5% increase for the USSR) and now has 12,300,000 inhabitants. Fifty % of all city dwellers work in different industries.

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Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

The development of productive forces is characterized by its high economic efficiency. One centner of wheat produced there costs 37 rubles and even 26 rubles on newly developed territories. The Kuzbass produces the best and cheapest coking coal, 1.5 times less expensive than that of the Donbass. West Siberia is the most important fuel producer of the USSR. Coal reserves of the Kuzbass are estimated at more than 900 billion tons, of which over 30% are coking coals. At present, the Kuzbass produces 15% of the coal in the USSR. By 1965, it will produce 100-110 million tons yearly, more than 20% of it by opencast mining. New coal deposits will be developed and exploited, those of the Tom'-Usa region and brown coals of the Itat deposits, where the coal beds (average thickness - 55 m) lay very near the surface. Since 1957, the production of liquid fuel in Omsk from the Bashkir -Tatar petroleum, brought there by pipe-line, permitted the delivery of petroleum products

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to industries of West Siberia, East Siberia and other adjacent regions. When the construction of the Omskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Omsk Oil Refinery) is achieved, all needs of the region in gasoline and other petroleum products will be satisfied. The reserves of natural gas in the region of Berezovo (extreme-north-west Siberia) are estimated at 3 trillion cu m. The author recommends the construction of a branch to the Berezovo-Sverdlovsk pipe-line conducting the gas to Tyumen' where it can be used for power engineering purposes. All the electric energy of West Siberia depends on the Kuzbass coal. Two thermo-electric power plants with an output of over 1 million kilowatts are being constructed. West Siberia also has 55% of all peat reserves of the USSR - 87 billion tons of dry peat. At present, West Siberia has only one hydroelectric power plant on the Ob'river near Novosibirsk (400,000 kwt). Further construction of new hydroelec-

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Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

tric power plants in the region has been stopped because the electric energy needed for the Altay region can be produced in a shorter time by a thermo-electric power plant at about the same price. The ferrous industry of West Siberia is based not only on the Kuzbass coking coal, but also on local deposits of high-grade iron ore. Such deposits were discovered in Gornaya Shoriya, in the north of the Kuznetsk Alatau (the Ampalyk Group) and in the north-west part of Altay. It is presumed that the general reserves of this ore will reach about 2 billion tons with an average 40-50% content of iron. West Siberia also has large deposits of manganese ore (on the Usa River) and of alumina (Kuzbass and Altay) which is also important for the ferrous industry. The huge increase in the production of pig iron (2.2 times in comparison with 1958), of steel and rolled iron - almost twice

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Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

as large and even more if the Konverternyy tsekh Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (Converter Shop of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine) is built - will be guaranteed by a part reconstruction of the Kuznetsk Combine and of the Novosibirskiy metallurgicheskoy zavod (Novosibirsk Metallurgical Plant) and by the partial activation of the second-largest Zapadno-Sibirskiy metallurgicheskoy zavod (West-Siberian Metallurgical Plant) at Stalinsk, now being constructed. In the non-ferrous industry, the aluminum (Stalinsk) and zinc production will be further enlarged. The aluminum industry is based on the low-cost thermoelectric energy of the Kuzbass and on alumina brought from the Urals. When the alumina plants of Pavlodar and Achinsk are constructed, the raw material base will be much nearer. The chemical industry of West Siberia is mainly concerned with coal-reprocessing and is concentrated in the Kuzbass.

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Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

Other branches of the industry are disseminated through the region and work on other raw materials. Rubber tires are produced in Omsk and Barnaul. The production of soda ash (commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate) from the Kulunda bitter salt deposits will also be increased. Production of artificial and synthetic fiber will be developed in the Kuzbass and Altay. The wood pulp reserves of West Siberia amount to 8.6 billion cu m and represent 11.5% of the whole reserve of the USSR. The development of the timber industry in West Siberia is insufficient and it cannot even cope with current requirements in timber for the region. In the near future, the lumbering industry will be concentrated in the Ob' and Irtysh Rivers basin. From there, the timber will go downstream to Narykary on the Ob' and then will be sent by the Narykary - Polunochnoye railway, which will be built. Further measures will be taken to expand still

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more the arable surface and pastures for cattle. The increase in grain production is foreseen by improving soil fertility and by the development of new grounds. In the Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya Oblast' alone 1 million hectares will be adapted for crops during the Seven Year Plan. The sugar beet production, concentrated mainly in the steppe part of the Altay will be increased 6-fold so that all needs in sugar for the local population will be covered by the local sugar industry. For this purpose, new sugar refineries are being built in different regions of Altay. The fishing industry, concentrated mainly in the lower parts of the Irtysh and Ob' Rivers, is relatively unimportant (600,000 centners a year) but it produces the highest quality of fish. A new Sredne-Sibirskaya zheleznodorozhnaya magistral' (Central-Siberian Main Railway) will be built, and from Achinsk, which will become an important railway junction, several railways will be built, con-

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# Basic Problems of the Economic Development of West-Siberia

necting Achinsk with the Barnaul region passing through the Kuzbass and from there to Kamen'-na-Obi and Karasuk, branching from there in two directions--to Omsk and to Kzyl-Tu - Kokchetav - Kustanay. Many other railways are also being planned. Novosibirsk will remain the largest industrial city of Siberia with its many machine building plants. Other industrial centers will be developed in the Novosibirsk region, mainly on the Ob' River right bank and also in the neighborhood of Baraba, where a new industrial center, Kuybyshev, will be developed in connection with the construction of the Baraba GRES. Omsk, the second industrial city of West Siberia, will be the center of oil-processing and oil-chemical industries. Its existing plants will be enlarged and new ones built. A chemical machine building plant will also be built there. The cities of Kurgan and Tyumen' will also become important industrial centers. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 8/9

POMUS, M.I.

Division of a large economic geography area into complex industrial regions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 3:118-128  
My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Geography, Economic)

KORZHUYEV, S.S.; VITVITSKIY, G.N.; YEGOROV, O.V.; NAUMOV, S.N.;  
 ZOL'NIKOV, V.G.; KARAVAYEV, M.N.; KACHURIN, S.P.;  
 KOSMACHEV, K.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: KORONKEVICH, N.I.;  
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[Yakutia] Iakutiia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 464 p. (MIRA 18:8)

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 fii AN SSSR (for Korzhuyev, Vitvitskiy). 3. Yakutskiy filial  
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 oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut im. N.K.Krupskoy (for Naumov).
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 sudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Karavayev).
7. Proizvodstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'-  
 stva Gosstroya SSSR (for Kachurin). 8. Institut geografii Sibiri  
 i Dal'nego Vostoka Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Kosmachev).

BANDMAN, M.K.; BUYANTUYEV, B.R.; POMUS, M.I.; RADNAYEV, G.Sh.;  
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KOSMACHEV, K.P.; NAUMOV, G.V.; LIKhanov, B.N.; PETUKHOV,  
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POLOZHENTSEVA, T.S., mladshiy red.; GOLITSYN, A.B., red.  
kart; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Eastern Siberia; economic geography] Vostochnaya Sibir';  
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(Siberia, Eastern--Economic geography)



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POMUS, M.I., otv. red.; SOCHAVA, V.B., otv. red.

[The cis-Baikal region and Transbaikalia] Predbaikal'e i  
Zabaikal'e. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sochava).

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K.M.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.

Vadim Viacheslavovich Pokshishevskii, 1905- ; his 60th birthday.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:135-136 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S.; POMUS, M.I.

Reference atlas of Irkutsk Province. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog.  
no.4:143-147 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Irkutsk Province--Economic geography--Maps)

POMUS, M.I.

Economic utilization of the natural resources of Siberia.

Sib.geog.sbor. no.1:19-39 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Siberia--Natural resources)

POMUS, M. P.

USSR/Geology - Steppe, Baraba

Oct 51

"Baraba Steppe" M. P. Pomus, Cand Geog Sci

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 10, pp 28-33

Wooded steppe of Baraba covers 14 million hectares between Ob and Irtysh rivers. One third of the area is swamp, dangerous and unusable for cattle; one fifth of the land is chernozem, but often covered by salt marshes. Among 3,000 lakes, Lake Karachi is known as mud bath resort. Many improvements are planned for agriculture and animal husbandry and are expected to transform the muddy steppe into flourishing kolkhozes.

213T72

POMYANKEVICH, A.N., Cand Biol Sci — (diss) "Optimum conditions  
for <sup>the</sup> purification of diphtheria anatoxin with HCl and its adsorption  
on aluminum hydroxide." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR.  
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Gamaleya). 200 copies (KL,40-59, 103)

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Studies on the antigen composition of diphtherial anatoxin during  
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Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AME  
SSSR.

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology  
anatoxin, antigenic properties during purification  
(Rus))

PAVLOV, P.V.; NEKHOTENOVA, Ye.I.; LEONOVA, A.G.; APANASHCHENKO, N.I.;  
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